

He preferred the old orders in Council to what we have now. That system would give the Crown lessees sole right to purchase nearly the whole of the Crown lands of the colony under lease. He thought the clause as it stood was a very fair and reasonable one, and the fear that any arbitrary measure would be fixed was entirely groundless. There was no proof whatever that any runs would be abandoned in consequence of raising the rents. Some parts of the colony would not bear the rents being raised, but he did not believe they would be raised by any Minister or intelligent appraiser. The average rate per square mile for all runs throughout the colony was 16s. 6d. It was only a few runs back of that which would be raised. The reason for raising the rent, and some exception might be made in favour of the country when they came to consider the next clause. He should support the clause.

Mr. WEEB contended that this clause provided the machinery which the Government would obtain a fair value for the leased lands of the country. He had not intended for anything offensive to the hon. member for Yau Yau.

Mr. MURPHY said nearly every hon. member who had spoken to-night had travelled into the question of increased rents. We had never got a fair rent for the lands by the present system of appraisement, and he did not think any system could be worse than the present one. We might just as well have let the squatter appraise the rent himself. The best plan was they provided by Mr. Pasmis's bill.

committees was prepared to extend the tenure of the lands to fourteen years.

Mr. MACINTOSH said it seemed to him that they were selling the land at a very low rate when they fixed the rent at 1 for 340 acres, especially when they considered the great improvements that were made by means of railways and logging operations.

After some further remarks from Mr. GARRETT, Mr. HENDERSON, Mr. FARWELL, and Mr. MURPHY, the discussion of the words proposed to be added to be so called "was" negatived on the following division:—

AYES, 9.		
Farnell	Garrett	Norman
Kennedy	Macdonald	Williams
Sutton, W.	Quay	Talbot.
Munro		

AUSTRIA AND THE SYDNEY EXHIBITION.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, writing on the 4th April, says:—“Considerable interest is being taken by the Austrians in the International Exhibition to be held at Sydney. Since the announcement that the opening of the Vienna Exhibition had been postponed from August last to September next, the number of firms who have given notice of their intention to become exhibitors has largely increased. One shipload of Austrian goods will leave Trieste for Australia on the 10th of April and another on the 18th of May. One of the most interesting exhibits will probably be the collection sent by the Chamber of Commerce of Vienna, which will comprise a complete representation of the textile (woollen, cotton, and linen) industry of that city.”

view the object for which it was inflicted. He thought sentence of 18 or 20 years' imprisonment, with two or three floggings in the course of the time would quite meet ends of justice, and also act as a deterrent to others.

Mr. SOMMERVILLE supported the resolution. The meeting, he said, did not assemble to express its sympathy with criminals, but to endeavour to prevent the occurrence of excessive sentence, while at the same time expressing horror of the crime. He considered the crime was that which should be committed on earth—were earth murder; but he thought that the penalty of death should not be enforced by man on a fellow-creature for any crime. That penalty was the work of the right arm of Omnipotence to inflict. No one knew what sentence the offender might have had, and it was more than probable that they did not know the horrors of the offence they

is still found very difficult to compel
to serve in the Indian army, though, owing to
the measures taken by the Government, the number of
such exemptions was 1739 less in 1878 than in 1877.

home—a house in the bush many miles from any other
use of any kind whatever—and to-night, as on many other
nights, our household consists of myself, one young maid-

— Saturday evening, the 24th instant, a Consular dinner

Mr. Ernest O. Smith, Consul for Peru and Portugal,

of this colony, throughout the length and breadth of which he was respected and esteemed; and his presence at that evening was not only very pleasing to all, but con-

ably by the most invaluable aid and counsel in the performance of her sacred and important duties from that good friend was the late Prince Consort.

test respect for him and his many good qualities; for own part, he had spent a most agreeable evening

ly fitted to succeed to the highest position amongst us—
course, as in duty bound, he should submit with all due
respect to her Majesty's decision, and was prepared to

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TRUSTEES.—Trustees of the land in the county of Ash-

board on short Special Advertisements.

NEWCASTLE.—Arrivals: May 27, Meda, Hoptel, from Melbourne; Canny Scot, W. C. Wentworth, from Littleton; Matland (s.), Colliery (s.), Evis, Escort, Leora (s.), Duckenfield (s.), Sophia, from Sydney. Departures: May 27, Bonita, for Hongkong, with 430 tons coal; Vivid, Lady Darling, Lubra (s.), or Melbourne; Noumea (s.), Morpeth (s.), Colliery (s.), Catherine Agnes, Lady Emma, Tambouras (s.), Prompt, Scotia, or Sydney; White Cloud, for Manning River; Ben, for Lake Macquarie.

At 12.30 p.m.

MELBOURNE.—Departures: May 27, Ly-co-Moon (s.), Macedon s.), for Sydney.

QUEENSLAND.—Arrival: May 27, Syringa, from Mauritina.

ADLAIDE.—Arrival: May 26, Layn, from London. Departure: May 26, Lochnaw, for Newcastle.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.—MAY 27.
South Australia: Unsettled weather; thunderstorm at Adelaide, rain 1.87, hail at 9 a.m., barometer falling; rain at Robe, .40; Cape Borda, .01 and squalls; Eucla, .023; Alice Springs, .67. **Victoria:** Strong N.W. winds, barometers rising, sea rough in the coast; rain at Melbourne, .042; Portland, .072; Cape Otway, .070; Wilson's Promontory, .073. **New South Wales:** Generally calm and cloudy, raining at Wagga and Albury. **Queensland:** Brisbane, showery; Cape Moreton, gloomy, smooth.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR MAY 25.—Sun rises at 6.55, sets at 4.59; moon rises at 12.17 p.m., sets at 10.55 p.m.; Mercury,

In the Stock and Share market there was not a great deal doing to-day. Bank shares were firm, and Commercial 10s. dearer, 98 was paid, and 97 asked; City had buyers at 10, sellers at 10½; Joint Stock inquired for at 13½, offered at 13½; Mercantile held at 12½; New South Wales changed hands at 47½.

General buyers at 59s. Mercantile wanted at par, sellers at 2s. 2d. New South Wales buyers at 36s., sellers at 39s. Pacific would have been taken at 41s., and Sydney Fire at 57s. Sydney Marine held for 24s., and United for 30s. Steam shares very flat, and was the best offer for Australasian, Clarence and

Great Cobar Copper, for which 9s. was refused.
Coal shares steady; Wallsend sold at 17; Bulli
offered at 13; Waratah wanted at 8, sellers at 9.
Krohnmann's Gold had buyers at 1s. 9d., sellers at
1s. 6d.; Star of Peace, buyers at 5s. 9d., sellers at
5s.; Band and Albion, buyers at 72s. 6d., sellers at

little, and is asked for trade quantities on the spot. In kerosene oil there is a little doing at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. Fine quality teas are getting very scarce and advanced rates asked, as it is now certain that the first of the new crop will not reach here before the end of June, owing to a combination against the buyers not to open the European market.

Clark. The demand was not active, and prices showed very little alteration. Kip realised 11d. to 15d., sole 1d. to 9d., calf 19d. to 1s. 11d., tweed 16d. to 1s. 0d., yearling 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d., harness 8d. to 10d., kangaroo 18d. to 2s. 6d., bridle 8s. 0d. to 10s., bag 8s. 0d. to 11s., basile 5s. to 11s. 0d.

1133 Os. 8d.; opium, £46 15s.; rice, £13 18s. 11d.; dried
fruits, £114 9s.; nuts, 29 11s. 10d.; hops, £63 9s. 6d.;
specific duty, £368 15s. 7d.; pilotage, £24 10s.; harbour
and light dues, £41 19s. 8d.; total, £3961 9s. 3d.

THE MAILS.

For the full list of the General Post Office, as follows:—

day, at 11 a.m.; and by the TAMOCORRA (s.), on Friday, at 3 p.m.; and by the Alexandra (s.), on Monday, at 3.30 p.m.
ON RICHMOND RIVER.—By the Richmond (s.), this day, at 12 a.m.
ON MARYBOROUGH AND ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Leichardt (s.), on Thursday, at 3.30 p.m.
ON GOSFORD.—By the Pelican (s.), on Thursday, at 5.30 p.m.
ON ULLADULLA AND CLYDE.—By the Hunter (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.

OSGROVE AND CO.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Saddlery, &c.

M. MOLONY—At the Rooms, at 11, Furniture, Framework, &c.

RABER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Raisins, Teas, Sugars, Immigrants' Surplus Stores, &c.; at Dibbs' Wharf, at 3, Fine, Flooring, &c.

W. WATKIN.—On the Premises, Maud-terrace, Jesmond-street.
 Hurry Hill, at 11, Household Furniture, &c.
 HORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouse, at 2, Sheepskins; at
 2.30, Wool.
 MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11, Drapery, Jewellery, &c.
 BEIDGE.—At his Warehouse, at 2.30, Wool, Sheepskins.
 CLOUTIER.—At the Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Pigs.

RODD.—At his Rooms at 11, Blankets, Clothing, Felt
Hats, &c.

THREE £1 ORDERS,
which will be cashed by the undersigned on presentation.
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney; 10, Market-buildings, Melbourne.

UNCOMPARABLE "BULL" WHISKY.—THIS
celebrated Spirit can now be obtained in case or cask from
ALBERT A. SMITH,
Hunter and O'Connell streets.

Books, Publications, &c.	1	Miscellaneous	12
Through Council Notices	1	Municipal Elections	9
Building Materials	11	Musical Instruments	2
Business Announcements	1	Personal	1
Business Cards	1	Produce and Provisions	3
Businesses for Sale	9	Professions, Trades, &c.	1
Calla on Shares	12	Wanted	12
Coal, Firewood, &c.	8	Public Notices	11
Cranes, Hoists, &c.	1	Public Companies	1

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1879.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, in reply to questions by Sir George Innes, stated that the number of cases in which, since January, 1863, the sentence of death had been passed upon prisoners convicted of the crime of rape was forty-one, excluding two cases of death recorded. The number of cases

Mr. HOLZ, on a motion for adjournment, called attention to the case of Christiana Ogilvie, in which a child struck with scarlet fever, and her mother, who was in poor circumstances, were refused admission to the Infirmary; and

Mr. DE SALIS did not blame the Government in the matter, but it struck him that the trustees of the Infirmary were censurable. With regard to the appointment of an additional Judge, and in reference to what he had formerly said on the subject, he again contended that the Government had the power to appoint, and such a Judge might

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said the Infirmary was not under the direction of the Government, but their attention had been directed to this case, the statement of which appeared to have been somewhat highly coloured. With regard to the matter he said that Mr. De Silva had written to the Government, and that the Government had written to the Infirmary, but that the Infirmary had not yet replied.

The motion for adjournment was negatived.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON laid on the table a report on Sydney Sewerage and Water Supply, and certain municipal laws.

A message was received from the Assembly stating that at Chamber agreed to certain of the Council's amendments in the City of Sydney Improvement Bill discussed

The House went into committee to consider the Assembly's message on the Sydney Corporation Bill. Sir JOHN O'BRIEN moved that the committee agree in the views of the Assembly as set forth in the message. A discussion on the Assembly's proposal to omit the proviso in

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday, questions were asked by Messrs. TAYLOR, O'CONNOR, J. DAVIES, THOMPSON, and LUCAS, and answered by Ministers.

A message was sent to the Council, returning the amended Sydney Corporation Bill.

Mr. O'CONNOR moved the adjournment of the House to

Sir HENRY PARKES said he had already caused inquiry to be made in the proper quarter respecting this matter, but

Mr. McELHON commented upon the leading facts of

an improvement purchase. It had been appraised and bid for, and the deeds were ready to issue. According to an Act of 1861 the award upon every appraisement was final and binding, and the Attorney-General had given an opinion that the Government had no remedy.

Mr. R. B. SMITH protested against this Springfield busi-

out of the lease, and the rest was applied for by Mr. Smith on improvement purchase. He obtained it for 26s. per acre, as fixed by arbitration. No Minister could be aware that the lease had not been taken up and granted for one-sided sericulture, nor had any proof to that effect yet been given. Improvements had been made to the full value

at Campbell's wharf. The Government's suggestion.

After further debate by Messrs. GARRETT, H. H. FARNELL, MACINTOSH, and Mr. M'ELKONE, the motion, as originally proposed, was agreed to by 21 to 5. A resolution, in substance, as proposed, was submitted on June 16, short title, was submitted and agreed to without debate.

subject is the utterance not of his wisdom, of his passion; and though, perhaps, not materially incorrect so far as it relates to the facts of the case, it certainly fails to

y so much regret. He takes care to remember the courtesy which was due to him his men as our guests, but he evidently regrets that there was any call for courtesy the other side. That the affray was most

Further the Cricket Association took the most pains to assure Lord HARRIS that they had no sympathy with the conduct of the Duke and that they regretted it as much as he did.

the Cricket Association, and cricketers generally, conveyed to him their profound regret on account of the outrage perpetrated on Saturday, and expressed a hope that it would not be the means of preventing another

forgotten. In his letter to England Lord, seems to have remembered the missing portion of this reply, but to have forgotten all the rest. The deputation waited upon him on the 10th February, his

Association, one a member of the Legislature, aided and abetted the book-makers in their cry. I blame the members of the Association, many, of course, must be excepted, for their discourtesy and uncricket-behaviour to their guests, and I blame the

ounced that betting is prohibited. But if HARRIS held the members of the Cricket Association responsible for the row, the proper course was to say this to those gentlemen themselves and not to reserve it for the readers of the English newspapers. It now ap-

erise all this. If Lord HARRIS was
titled to expect more than he received from
Cricket Association, the Association, as
and as the Sydney public generally, had some
right to fairer comment both from Lord
Harris and the correspondents who have

HARRIS's behalf, assumes that the eleven that played in Sydney was the Australian eleven that played in England, and he tells that the conduct of the Australian cricketers in England was quite in harmony with that of the rowdies of the Antipodes.

body but himself, there are people in England who think that the kindness shown the Australian cricketers during their English tour was a grave mistake. It is strange that the misconduct of the Australians, while in England, was not discovered before the

gate money as well as on the game may true enough. No doubt the visit of Australian Eleven had in it an element business as well as of sport, but the same may be said of the visit of every English Eleven to Australia. Even the visit to Sydney of Lord

colonists during their career in the mother country. No doubt the element of money is far more largely into cricket than it is in football, and it may be frankly acknowledged that among English gentlemen the honour of

but while this may be true, it is absurd to claim that an international eleven is mindful of the money as well as of the sport. A cricketing team could be sent either to land or to the colonies without money

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, APRIL 11.

The Chambers separated on the 6th instant for the Easter recess. The Senators will reassemble on the 8th of next month, but the Deputies will not meet again till a week later than that date. The session which has just closed lasted a little over two months and a half, during which neither Senators nor Deputies enacted any great measure likely to conduce to the true interests of France. Events of vital importance to the political stability of the country occurred within that period, but they were unexpected, and rather the effect of chance than of the prudence, foresight, and statesmanship of the representatives of the nation. Thus the resignation of Marshal MacMahon was an effect that seemed to have no apparent cause, and his replacement by a thorough Republican and civilian, M. Grévy, was the result of the force of circumstances. Again, M. Dufaure resigned the Premiership, and was succeeded by M. Waddington, at the head of a homogeneous Republican Ministry, without either the Chamber or Senate being able to claim the merit of so happy a modification. As for the Chamber it seems to have taken upon itself the ungrateful mission of putting the Government on its defence, and making the task of Ministers as arduous and perplexing as possible by raising all kinds of impudent and burning questions at the most inopportune moment. The most serious consequence of this unwise policy has been to consign to official obscurity the only Minister who courageously resisted the Anti-Republican tendencies of Marshal MacMahon, and to place in the hands of the Administration the higher ranks of the Government. I allude to M. de Marcere, who, though he showed himself weak on the particular question which brought about his fall, has been a good and faithful servant to the Republic. The Ministry, even as constituted, is far from strong, and impatient spirits will not rest till they have ejected the last French element from it. It may be taken for granted, that M. Waddington and M. Leon Say will be able to remain long in office after the reassembling of the Chambers. The voting of the amnesty law has seriously shaken their position. The amnesty, though only partial, has alarmed their opponents, and has discredited the more advanced Republicans, because it was only partial. The alarm of the provinces has been still further heightened by the ungrateful and injudicious demonstration of some of the unscrupulous Communists, who have issued a manifesto in which they not only do not thank the Government for the amnesty, but show them not at all in good terms, and talk of seeking reparation and taking a revanche. They evidently never thought to their brothers, still in prison and exile, when they issued this silly and wicked manifesto, a document not at all likely to encourage Government to extend its pardon to those who have not yet received it. I know that the amnesty has caused a great deal of trouble among all classes that the Parisians generally were by no means anxious for the return of the Communists. There is not full employment for the artisans now in Paris, and there will be less when competition has been increased by the return of several thousands. It is true that the city of Paris has voted 100,000 francs, and the Government has assigned 300,000 more for the relief of the returning exiles, but that circumstance only vexes the Paris and provincial taxpayers the more, as the money will have to come out of their pockets. The amnesty question, therefore, was "unlucky born" and lamented.

Another burning question brought forward prematurely is that of the return of the Chamber and Senate to Paris. When the present constitution was framed, a special clause, the ninth, was inserted in it, on the motion of an obscure deputy, M. de Ravinel, making it illegal for the Chambers to deliberate anywhere but in Versailles, and also fixing the seat of Government and the Executive in the same magnificent but dull town. I need not say that at the time that measure was voted the National Assembly (the Senate did not yet exist) was strongly anti-Republican. Nevertheless, both Marshal MacMahon and his Ministers treated the famous 9th clause with contempt, and always gave their official receptions in Paris. Thus the constitutionality of the Chambers began gradually to hold their meetings in Paris, and they scarcely ever met anywhere else. The Chamber and Senate, however, as legislative bodies, remained strictly faithful to the letter of the Constitution, and regularly went to and returned from Versailles daily by rail, the immense majority of them living in the suburbs. This double journey forms a most serious loss of time, two or three hours after each other, which might be far better employed for the good of the country if the Chambers sat in Paris. The Deputies, exasperated at this intolerable state of things, voted about a fortnight ago in favour of the return to Paris, and the Government approved the decision. But the Senate is always liable to be misled by the mob, and they have been so several times. They overlook the fact that whenever the mob has invaded the Palais Bourbon it has always left again without overturning the Government, whereas when a few soldiers sent by Louis Napoleon invaded the Chamber in 1851, the Republic was put to the Republic, and the Empire was made. A mob is not likely to go to Versailles, but a few soldiers might be sent there and renege what was done at the Palais Bourbon in 1851. It was at St. Cloud that a company of grenadiers wrought the 16th Brumaire. Another objection of the Chamber members is that, in order to abolish the 9th clause of the Constitution, it is necessary for the two Chambers to meet in congress and form a National Assembly; and who they ask can guarantee that when that body is once constituted it will not attempt to make other and graver modifications of the constitution? It is indeed as true as it is ludicrous that the French Chambers cannot change their lodgings without a National Assembly being convened, and a clause of the Constitution rescinded. That is how they manage these things in France. But it would be simple and easy for the Chamber and Senate to pledge themselves beforehand that the Congress would deal with no other subject than the one for which it was convened. The second objection, therefore, is not serious. The third one is even less serious. The Senators opposed to the return to Paris contend that there is no building there to accommodate them, the Paris Town Council, in consequence of the destruction of the Hotel de Ville, having taken possession of the place of the Senate. This is mere trifling. The Town Council, employed since the Exhibition, would simply accommodate the Senators, or what remains of the Tuilleries could soon be fitted up to receive them. But the truth is, they do not want to return to Paris at all, and they would certainly have thrown the bill out had Government pressed it to a vote. That Government wisely abstained from doing, and that the Senators to the subject till after the Easter recess. The Senate consented to do so, and during their month's holiday, its members will have an opportunity of weighing the opinion of their constituents on the question. Even had the bill been voted it was the intention of no one to carry it into effect before next year; so that much ill-mannered groundless alarm has been needlessly and prematurely excited.

This unwise and perverted eagerness to initiate in rapid succession the measures most calculated to provoke discord and division and cause the Chambers to quarrel, from which no substantial good for the country can arise, is to a certain degree excusable in the impetuous and impatient members of the Chamber, but it is reprehensible in Parliamentary proceedings. But the man who has most to reproach himself with in this respect is no novice, he is actually the present Minister of Public Instruction, M. Jules Ferry, the Minister in question, has by a series of measures, recently brought into the Chamber, kindled a flame of clerical and anti-clerical fanaticism throughout France, which every succeeding day augments in greater fury. The sweeping scheme of M. Jules Ferry proposed to do nothing less than secularize public education in all its degrees all over France and the French colonies. The perilous boldness of this undertaking will be apparent when it is remembered that fully one-half of the youth of France is educated by members of religious orders, and that though more assiduous at religion are to be found perhaps in France than elsewhere, the great mass of Frenchmen, and particularly Frenchwomen, are strongly attached to the Catholic religion. Nevertheless, M. Ferry is determined to expel the teachers of that religion from all public schools. He has not at present a sufficient number of lay masters and mistresses to succeed the Sisters and Christian Brothers in charge of elementary schools. He, therefore, proposes to oblige every department or county to found a normal school for the training of such masters and mistresses. He calculates that by that means in seven years he will have a sufficient personnel to enable him to dispense with religious teachers. With regard to secondary and higher education, his intention is to suppress the State the exclusive right of conferring University degrees and diplomas. That is the least objectionable of his projects, and will certainly be voted. Till 1875 the right in question was claimed and exercised by every Government that has existed in France since the Revolution. The clerical, but not the lay, have caused its suppression, and their position is to authorize the foundation of Catholic Universities in opposition to the State University, and gave them the right of conferring degrees. M. Ferry's scheme merely restores things, in this respect, to the situation they were in a century almost before the Catholic Universities were founded; but, at the same time, it does away with the relations of the State to the Universities, and the public meeting is indefinitely postponed. I say, then, our hopes are touched with frost, which, being interpreted in the rough, means that in the matter of theatre accommodation Brisbane remains as it was, and is likely to do so.

The foregoing paragraph involuntarily imports a theatrical tinge to one's thought, and the light of the action of our members of Parliament during the past few weeks is not a little suggestive of what the vulgar call a "regular bust up." He says he has been misled; that the "present failure in the erection of a new theatre" is in no way connected with him; and that he hopes to return again under more favourable auspices with his designs. And, indeed, he read in the columns of the public meeting is indefinitely postponed. I say, then, our hopes are touched with frost, which, being interpreted in the rough, means that in the matter of theatre accommodation Brisbane remains as it was, and is likely to do so.

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OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

BRISBANE, MAY 23.

Touching the new theatre for Brisbane, as to which paragraphs and telegraphic messages have been recently going the rounds of the Press, our hopes are suddenly touched with frost, and promises to become absolutely blighted. Those who looked upon the project with a cool eye, always thought and said that the news was too good to be true. It is no doubt provoking. The arrival of an eminent civil engineer from Melbourne to superintend the works was duly announced; plans and elevations of the new theatre were exhibited in the windows of a popular shop, and the handsome building was completed in such detail that the gallanting horseman who invariably appears near the approach of great public buildings—on paper—was rampant. Then the site was fixed and pointed out—a grand corner allotment in a fine position in Queen-street. The financing of the affair was said to be on the most satisfactory terms. In fact, the credulous looked upon the new theatre—they had even got so far as to call it a grand opera house—as a little bit of built. One morning, however, I espied a little rift within the lute. It was an advertisement calling a public meeting to consider how the theatre scheme was to be compassed. Yet the picture of the building remained in the shop window. In last night's paper, however, a letter appeared from the eminent civil engineer from Melbourne, announcing his retirement from the scheme, and doing so in language strongly suggestive of what the vulgar call a "regular bust up." He says he has been misled; that the "present failure in the erection of a new theatre" is in no way connected with him; and that he hopes to return again under more favourable auspices with his designs. And, indeed, he read in the columns of the public meeting is indefinitely postponed. I say, then, our hopes are touched with frost, which, being interpreted in the rough, means that in the matter of theatre accommodation Brisbane remains as it was, and is likely to do so.

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OUR BRISBANE LETTER.

BRISBANE, MAY 23.

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OPEN COLUMN.

[With a view to give scope for the fuller discussion of public topics, and to occasionally be inserted under this heading, for the opinions in which the Editor does not hold himself responsible.]

THE LAW OF PRIVILEGED SLANDER.

Bearing in mind the distinction between the Imperial House of Commons and colonial legislatures, which runs through the judgment in *Killey v. Carson*, from which, as reported in 4 Moore's Privy Council Reports, pp. 88, 92, a copious extract was given in my last letter, we shall be in a position to survey the whole question from the vantage ground of the highest authority. Not that this case is an express authority against the applicability of Parliamentary privilege of speech in any form or without limitation. For indeed no such effect can be claimed for it.

That judgment, however, lays down certain criteria, or judicial canons, which cannot be ignored on an investigation such as the present. It indicates, with perfect clearness, the line of reasoning which the Appellate Court adopted in its decision, and finally determining whether other assumed Parliamentary powers and privileges had been lawfully exercised. And it supplies a genuine test—and was no doubt meant to do so—for the decision of all similar cases as they might arise. Keeping, therefore, the major premises of this very important judgment prominently in view, what I would ask, if my Legislature, having no superior, and no subordinate, should assume a supreme body invested with plenary and independent powers. The laws which our Parliament makes by and in and for this colony, are subject, not only to the disapproval of her representative here, but also to that of the Queen herself in Council. Nay, it is of the function of legislation at any time, and in any place, that the paramount consideration is the welfare of the community. And what are the functions and duties of this local Legislature? They are defined by the statute which it owes its existence, in the following pithy words: "To make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government of the colony in all cases whatever." Moreover, "for the orderly conduct" of the Council, and "to prepare and adopt such standing rules and orders," as should appear to be best adapted to that end (18 and 19 Vic. c. 64, sec. 85). Accordingly, each Chamber has prepared its own code of standing orders—silent, however, and significantly silent, as to the extent to which freedom of speech should be indulged in equally with orderliness. It is, however, in the latter regard, that we have got to this, that our Legislature is a mere creature of the Statute Law of England, and not "an emanation of ancient precedent"—a body armed with commensurate powers for regulating its own procedure by standing orders, but not invested with any other powers except such as are reasonably necessary for the proper discharge of its functions and duties. But who are to be the judges of this limitation—who are to say that powers are "reasonably necessary" for such a purpose? Surely the Judges of the Supreme Court, or the Legislature, acting under the authority expressly given by the 24th section of the old Constitution Act, (George IV. c. 83). And had the question been submitted to the arbitration of the legislative function, it would have been to the words of Sir Alexander Cockburn, in my first letter, as expressing a grave doubt, "whether even a Judge of a County Court might not be liable for malicious and irrelevant defamation?" What was to have prevented them from declaring that absolute liberty of speech was not necessary for the exercise of the functions by our local Legislature? The answer is, that the law has defined by law to be in effect legislative functions?

The next case in which the legality of a privilege assumed by a local Legislature came before the Privy Council was in *Fenton v. Hampton*, reported in 11 Moore's P.C.C. p. 347. In that case the Legislative Council of Tasmania had apprehended and detained in custody the respondent Hampton for contempt in not obeying a summons to attend and give evidence before a certain select committee of the Council. The Court upheld the greater authority of *Killey v. Carson*, as against *Beaumont v. Barrett*, and held that the Council could not lawfully exercise the power (of committing a disobedient witness) which they had in fact assumed. Here, therefore, in a second instance, the principle of "inherent power" was denied by the highest authority, and it was again stated that the "Law of *consuetudo Parliamenti*" applied exclusively to the Lords and Commons of this country (England), and are not introduced into a colony by the introduction of the common law there.

With reference to the decision in this case, which in effect denied the Tasmanian Legislature the power (which it might have claimed) of compelling a refractory but most important witness to attend before a select committee expressly appointed to inquire into certain abuses in a Government department, I have only to remark that it is difficult to conceive any power or privilege which would be more likely to be beneficial for the purpose of "inherent power" than that of compelling a refractory but most important witness to attend before a select committee. And yet that power was held not to exist. *Fenton v. Hampton* was followed by *Doyle v. Falconer*, reported in 1 L.R.P.C.C. p. 328. In this case, which arose out of an imprisonment at the instance of the Speaker and other members of the Legislative Council, the Dominion of a member of that body, the *Law of consuetudo Parliamenti* came a third time before the Privy Council, and again it was denied that a power incident to the Imperial Parliament as a privilege could be lawfully exercised by a local Legislature, even though the "contempt" was intramural, and committed by a member of that Legislature. The following extract from the judgment of the Privy Council, although it is rather a long one, is worth reading, as it is a statement of the law on this subject.

"The learned counsel for the appellants invoked the principles of the Common Law, and as it must be conceded that the Common Law sanctions the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown to punish for contempt, it is necessary to distinguish between a power to punish for a contempt, which is a judicial power, and a power to remove any obstruction offered to the legislative or executive action of a Legislative body during its sitting, which last power is necessary for self-preservation. If a member of a Colonial House of Assembly is guilty of a contempt of the House while sitting, he may be removed, or excluded for a time, or even expelled; but there is a great difference between such powers and the prerogative of the Crown to punish for contempt, which is a judicial power, and a power to remove any obstruction offered to the legislative or executive action of a Legislative body during its sitting, which last power is necessary for self-preservation. 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W **AYERLEY.** **W** **AYERLEY.**
A **good HOTEL for PRIVATE SALE.** **A BARGAIN.**
 A long lease, excellently situated, and leaving the colony.
HENRY PALMER.
 Auctioneer and Valuer,
 102, George-street.
F **OR SALE, HOTEL, suburbs** £2500, half cash, balance
 term. **JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.**
F **AMILY HOTEL, Miller's Point** £1000, half cash, balance
 term. **JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.**
H **OTELS, suburbs, at low prices, to suit purchasers.**
JOSEPH and CO., 110, King-street.
B **OARDING ESTABLISHMENT of superior accommodation for SALE,** and situated in the neighbourhood of Wyndham-street, **WYNDHAM-STREET, GEORGE-STREET, and Kent-street.** **E. RAMSAY, Business Agent, 115, George-street.**
B **ORARDING-HOUSE (privately, good gentlesome location, first-class accommodation, 200 beds, 400, George-street, and Kent-street.)** **E. RAMSAY, Business Agent, 115, George-street.**
C **HEAP Poultry and FINE FEED for SALE.** **LURE and ROBBS, Oxford Flour Mills, Bourke-street.**
C **OLONIAL TOBACCO, prime sample, in small lots, to be sold per lot.** **E. RAMSAY, Business Agent, 115, George-street.**
B **USINESS OF GIFT DEPOT.** **104, George-street.**
B **ARRATT AND COMPANY,**
 AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE BROKERS,
 GENERAL BUSINESS AND
 PARTNERSHIP AGENTS.
 102, GEORGE-STREET.

OFFICE—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS—If you wish to **SELL your Hotel**, or **Dining Room**, or **any other** **ESTABLISHMENT**, or **any** **time** in sending full particulars to **BARRATTS**, in **Sydney**, where they are disposed of in a few hours, after **long** **and** **careful** consideration.

BARRATTS—**WHY WASTE TIME AND MONEY** running about after Hotels and Restaurants of various worthless account, when you can be suited at **BARRATTS** in a few days? Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS offer a splendid chance for a new man, good paying **HOTEL**, if only properly managed, after long lease (years); rent only 45s weekly; price, on application, £1000. Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS OFFER CITY HOTEL, with Café-restaurant best paying business in Sydney. Yearly profits over £1000. Sure fortune during life time. Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS and **CO**, 160, PHILIP-ST., SYDNEY.

BARRATTS OFFER some RARE BARGAINS IN real estate, and secure the best. **BARRATTS** offer a splendid chance for a new man, good paying **HOTEL**, if only properly managed, after long lease (years); rent only 45s weekly; price, on application, £1000. Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS OFFER excellent paying **GROCERY STORE**, last parties' hands £12 yearly; lease 3 years; rent only 45s weekly; price, on application, £1000. Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS OFFER excellent paying **FANCY HANDS**, capital shop and dwelling-house, large yard, fruit trees; lease optional; rent only 80s. Price—good will, "other advantages," £1000. Office—160, Phillip-st., Sydney.

BARRATTS.

Horses and Vehicles.

GIBSON'S HORSE BAZAAR, 282, Pitt-st. opposite School of Arts. Horses and Buggies for sale, or hire.

A MERICAN HARNESS, best quality single and double harnesses, made to order, by JAMES GIBSON, Importer, Manufacturer, 607, George-street, Sydney.

THE LARGEST AND BEST-SELECTED STOCK
of **AMERICAN BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES** in the
American colonies, from builders of the highest reputation in the
United States, built to order, and delivered direct to the colonies
under special instructions.

BARON ROXHAM, and CO., Importers, of every description
of Carriages, Buggies, and Harness, for the Colonies, 101, Victoria
Wynyard-square.

Every vehicle bears our plate as Importers, to serve as
guarantee.

AMERICAN HARNESS of every description, from
celebrated makers direct.

BARON, MONTEAU, and CO., Importers,
of Carriages, Buggies, and Harness, for the Colonies,
York-street and Wynyard-square.

AMERICAN EXPRESS WAGGONS, with both
open and closed sides, and suitable for all climates.

SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND HARNESS at
SALE. ANGUS, 145, Castlemagh-street.

AMERICAN four-seated Extension Top PHAETONS
reduced to £2. KEARLEY, BROTHERS, 260, Pitt-
street.

AMERICAN six-seated four-wheel PHAETONS, reduced to £15—
KEARLEY, BROTHERS, 260, Pitt-street.

CARRIAGES, Buggies, &c.—W. VIAL and SON,
Practical Coachbuilders, Castlemagh-street, Sydney. Ret. 183.

A HORSE and CART, for sale, £165. Leichardt
Village, Monro-street, Fife-bridge.

FOR SALE, an Extension-top BUGGY in first-class
order; also, a PHAETON, cheap. At
HAINING and SCHMIDT, Coachbuilders,
Castlemagh-street.

FOR SALE, thoroughbred HORSE; trial made
buggy. Neilson Schneider, Ice Company, Darling Harbour.

FOR SALE or Hire, HORSE, SADDLE and BRIDLE
H. HARRIS, 191, Castlemagh-street.

PALM RATTAN

RAILWAY HORSE BAZAAR,
adjourning Monday next.

HORSES, BUGGIES—For Private Sale the following
for draught and light service: Blooded stallions
THIRDS GIVEN.

N.B.—Auction Sales—Horses, Vehicles, Milch Cows, &c., every
Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

JOHN TAYLOR, Auctioneer

WANTED, an upstanding HORSE, sound and quick

BAY geld Buggy and Saddle HORSE, 515; Brown Spring-car Horse, 514. **KNIGHT**, Cutlough-street.

NEW SPRING-CART, 414; Hooded Buggy, 415; Harness, 416; Saddle, 417; 2300.

NEW BUGGY Saddle, 415; Hawker's Wagon, hooded, 416; double Buggy and Harness, 420. **KNIGHT**.

LIGHT Animal Hooded BUGGY, 420; Buggy, 421; Saddle, 422. **KNIGHT**.

THREE (3) Draught COLTS, rising 8 years old, bred by G. Rouse, Esq., Broadmead-st, got by Sir Walter the 1st, no several light HORSES and Hacks. **FEW**.

NEW Buggy, 246, Pitt-street.

NEW Cut-under saddle with bay; Haid Gelling, quiet in saddle, single and double harness. **Fennelly's**, 71.

GENERAL NOTICE.—THE HERALD can be obtained from the following new vendors, who are authorized to sell the same at the following prices:

TOWN.

Gordon and Gotsch	554, George-street
W. B. Lee	Hunter-street
F. Barker	83, Sturt-street
J. B. Wallace	11, Elizabeth-street
T. Pierce	50, William and Yung and Stanley-street
W. B. Lee	11, Elizabeth-street
Spring and Adams	60, Central Oxford-street
R. Lawrence	62, 794, George-street
W. B. Lee	62, George-street, Haymarket
William Nash	62, George-street, Haymarket
W. B. Lee	62, George-street, Haymarket
J. F. Coote	Bank
J. F. Coote	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Gt. St. Hill
J. F. Coote	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Gt. St. Hill
J. F. Coote	Opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Gt. St. Hill

J. Collins
J. L. Cantner

205, George-street West.
Bookstall, Railway-street, Sydney Waterfront.

[illegible]

th	Frederick Alcock	Twickenham
th	T. Orleton	Lambeth and Warait
th	W. Edward Shaw	Raymond Terrace
th	W. Matthei	Buckham Hill
th	J. R. Kelly	Buckham Hill
E.	J. Mansfield	Smithfield
th	J. Wright	Wagga Wagga, and opposite Railway
nd	E. D. Lloyd	Staiton, North Wagga Wagga
	L. S. Joseph	Wagga Wagga
	L. Robinson	Littlog
	H. W. Edwards	Natal.
	G. F. Oul	WESTERN.
	Boothby—Mr. J. H. Berry	
	Corcoran—Mr. G. F. Hoaking	
	Crowe—Mr. B. R. Harman	
N.	Harley, Little Harleyn, On Tree Hill, Kewmills, Monaghan	
	and Litgow—Mr. Maurice Lynch	
	Orange—Messrs. J. Lewis and	
	William, Monaghan, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Jones	
th	Molung—N. F. French	
	Mudgee—Mr. W. Hall	
	Robbins—J. Fulton	
40	Stoll—Mr. Julius Caro	
	Young—Messrs. Hopkins and Gate.	

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UNDERWOOD ESTATE

NOTICE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

The SALE will commence at
11 O'CLOCK PROMPTLY,
at the Rooms of
RICHARDSON and WRENCH,
on
MONDAY, 9th JUNE.

Terms—One-fourth deposit, remainder in 3 years at SIX per cent.

TITLE, TORRENS ACT.

THE LITHOGRAPHIC PLANS now obtainable.
BY ORDER of the EXECUTORS of the Estate
of the late
JAMES OATLEY, Esq., J. P.

GOULBURN-STREET,
a few feet west of Post-office.

Cottage, No. 6, GOULBURN-STREET, south side,
adjoining COTTAGE'S GROCERY STORE.

It contains 2 rooms, with yard, &c., connected with the sewer at

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 30th May, at 11 o'clock,** The above-described city freehold.

Terms at sale

TO MECHANICS AND OTHERS.

FOREST LODGE, GLEBE HEIGHTS.

TWELVE ALLOTMENTS OF LAND, portion of WOOD'S SUBDIVISION OF REGENT STREET, **situate opposite the residence of MARGARET CHAPMAN, Esq., J. P.,** as follows:—

Lot 1.—A CORNER SITE fronting the **avenues of 40 FEET to HEREFORD-STREET, 120 FEET to CROSS-STREET, 40 FEET to WOODS-STREET.**

Lot 2 and 3, each 17 1/2 feet frontage to **Hereford-street,** nearly opposite **UPPER ROAD,** with a depth of **19 feet** extending to **WOODS-STREET.**

Lot 4 & 5, each 17 1/2 feet to **WOODS-STREET,** with a depth of **10 to 10 1/2** feet; **each 19 feet** frontage to **WOODS-STREET,** depth

RICHARDSON and WRINCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 30th MAY, at 11 o'clock.**
The above described allotments at Forest Lodge Stand.

Plan on view at the Rooms. Terms at sale.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH.

CORNER BLOCK OF PROPERTY, BELGRAVE, and RAGLAN STREETS, comprising Butcher's Shop, at the corner, **TWO COTTAGES** at the end of the STREET, and **THREE COTTAGES** RAGLAN STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRINCH have received instructions from the **MORTGAGEE** to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on **FRIDAY, 30th MAY, at 11 o'clock.**
ALL THAT CORNER LOT OF LAND, being Lots Nos.

AND 32 of section GO of the BRIGHTON ESTATE, MARY BEACH, having the following frontage:—
150 FEET to BELGAVE-ROAD.
180 FEET to RAGLAN-STREET.
with a depth on the northern side of 180 FEET, on which are the following:
BELGAVE-ROAD-STREET.
CORNER BUTCHER'S SHOP AND DWELLING.
built of brick on stone foundation, containing 6 apartments and cellar.
TWO CORNERS OF WEATHERBOARD cottage on stone foundation, with verandah in front, and containing each 4 rooms, and a bathroom.
RAGLAN-STREET.
THREE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, on stone foundation, with verandah in front, and containing each 4 rooms, with good yards, &c., at the rear.
Normal, \$2 per acre, or \$150 per acre.

☞ This is a favorably situated freehold investment, in the attractive and important suburb of MARY BEACH.
The corner premises already freehold established, and the residence on the other side, proximity to the FERRY, are always tenanted.
For further particulars, see notice, and must be disposed of

on the date mentioned, in ONE LOT.
Plan on view at the rooms. Terms at sale.
A. F. BRILL, Esq., 108, Elm-street, Solicitor of the Mortgage.

THURSDAY, June 19th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
VALUABLE NEWSPAPER PROPERTY.
THE GRAFTON ARGUS.

THAT BAWDEN has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor (Mr. E. Pugh) of the Grafton Argus, to submit to public competition, at his Rooms, Grafton, Clarence River, on

THURSDAY, 19th JUNE,
at 11 o'clock.

THE PLANT all new and efficient to produce a daily paper, and necessary for the COPYRIGHT of the GRAFTON ARGUS (a bi-weekly paper). THE PLANT is the BEST SHOWN in the Colony, and one of the MOST EXTENSIVE JOBBING PLANTS in the Northern districts.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY placed in the market solely on account of the illness of the owner, for the health of the proprietor's family, and it being Mr. Page's intention to enter into other pursuits.

The capitalist thus offers an opportunity seldom occurring in the colony.

Full particulars to be had from the Proprietor or the Auctioneer, or from Messrs. GORDON and GOTCH and Mr. C. R. AUSTIN, Sydney.

Very liberal terms.

WINDSOR PROPERTIES.

TUESDAY, 17th June.

At the premises, George, Duguid, and Macnure's street,
3 Brick-built Houses and Lands (drained)
5 Capital Building Sites.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

JOHN TAYLOR has been favoured with instructions from W. J. Crew, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the ground, Right-street, Windsor, on TUESDAY, the 17th June, at 12 o'clock.

All that valuable block of land, having the whole of the

FIVE BRICK BUILT COTTAGES.—The detached, with veranda frontages, each, detached, 1½ stories, rough-hewn, shingles, etc., etc. The property has been sub-divided into 6 lots, and may be sold separately.

Lot 1.—Situate at the corner of Dight and Macquarie streets, comprises the corner house, containing 4 rooms, a front porch, and a veranda. The frontage to Dight-street is 40 feet 6 inches, with a frontage to Macquarie-street of 100 feet. A small lot, at its western boundary, is erected a five-roomed brick veranda cottage, both house being at present tenanted.

Lot 2 and 3.—Two Brick Cottages, with separate rear-ways, each containing 4 rooms, a front porch, and a kitchen and sheds. The ground frontage of each to Dight-street is 39 feet by depth of 122 feet.

Lot 4.—A very corner property, containing a veranda cottage of seven rooms, wall, cellars, underground front and back, detached brick kitchen, etc., etc., underground brick stables, etc., etc., shingles, etc. The ground frontage to Dight-street is 44 feet, and depth of 122 feet.

Lot 4.—Valuable site for business premises. Allotment of vacant land (enclosed), situated at the corner of the streets known as the "Highway" and the "Highway", and opposite corner to the "Highway" and the "Highway". The frontage to the "Highway" is 75 feet 6 inches, and to the "Highway" is 125 feet 6 inches.

Lot 5.—Allotment of vacant land (enclosed), situated in the "Highway" street, between lots 1 to 4 and 6. The frontage to Macquarie street is 75 feet 6 inches, by a depth of 168 feet.

Terms, negotiable.
Tends sale, sealed bids.

These valuable properties occupy one of the most prominent and elevated positions in the town of Windsor, being situated at about equal distances from the railway station and the eastern end of the town, and are well adapted for the erection of a large Hotel, or for the purpose of a public office, the place of worship, and the Park. The houses are all tenanted, and in perfect order, affording a rare opportunity for large or small capitalists to secure a safe investment.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Dated this 15th day of January, A.D. 1879.

BY VIRTUE of the Act 5 Victoria No. 9, on MONDAY, the 26th day of June, 1870, at noon, unless the Writs of Fieri facias shall have been taken out by the Sheriff or his Deputies, the following real estate will be sold by public auction, at the Commercial Hotel, King and Castlegate streets, Sydney.

The interest of Laurence Dawkins Younger, the defendant herein, of, and to all that portion of redemption money which he has paid in full, title, and interest if any) of him, the said Laurence Dawkins Younger, of, and to all that place or parcel of land situate in the colony of New South Wales, commencing at a point in the north-east corner of the lot at the north-west corner of Pyrmont land, and bounded on the east by Pyrmont land by a line bearing N. 10° E. distant 100 links; on the south by two thousand five hundred and thirty-three links to Hamilton's land; and thence along the said last-mentioned line two thousand five hundred and one degree forty-six minutes; west, two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine links to Hamilton's Creek; and thence along the said last-mentioned boundary line; again on the south by two thousand four hundred and eighty-one links to the Draxton's northern boundary line; again on the south by

degrees twenty minutes; west, two thousand two hundred and sixty-three links to the Gulliford and Fairfield Roads; and by that road easterly to the point of commencement; and of, in, on and to all parts of land situate at Crossing Cove in the parish of Willoughby and County of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, bounded on the north and east by thirty-three degrees and thirty-two minutes, bearing the south-east corner of the Cross Roads, and bearing east twenty-two degrees, south sixty-six feet, on the east by a line bearing south twenty-two degrees, west two hundred and eighteen feet to high water mark; and on the south by thirty-three degrees and thirty-two minutes, bearing west one hundred and seventeen feet to a cross marked in the rock near the mouth of the Creek; and west by a line bearing thirty-three degrees and thirty-two minutes, north, thirty-three degrees east, two hundred and eighty-three feet to the point of commencement.

Perth.

CHARLES COWPER, Secy.

the MACHINERY, by Messrs. AIRRIE, Thos., of Glasgow, is very extensive, and in first-class order. It comprises a complete vacuum pan plant, capable of turning out six to seven hundred tons of sugar in the season.

The PLANT comprises all horses, bullocks, drays, rams, and implements, and tools necessary for working a large plantation.

HALF-AN-ACRE of the plantation is in the hands of the Government for four years from this date. The former is leased from the Government for 150 tons of sugar, and the latter for 100 tons of sugar. The store holds about 150 tons of sugar, and the plantation is well stocked with the various implements and tools necessary for the work on the plantation, to the value of £1000.

The plantation is situated in the district of the late Paris Exhibition, and is well adapted for the production of sugar cane. The soil is very fertile, and the climate is very healthy.

Full particulars for the land and sugar, and stock can be obtained from the land and sugar agent, Messrs. AIRRIE, Thos., of Glasgow.

Full particulars of the estate can be inspected at the office of the auctioneers.

B. D. MOREHEAD AND CO.,
 Stock and Station Agents,
 10, Market Street, Glasgow.

THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE
because of its Simplicity, Durability, Ease of Management,
Superior Tension, Elegance of Finish, and other desirable qualities.

NAME'S LEGION. Its most winning points have very recently been reinforced by the addition of

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS, reducing all friction to such a degree that only the slightest power is required to operate it. It has the capacity for a range of work, and the shuttle tension will adjust itself to all materials.

TIME PAYMENTS—10s deposit and 2s 6d weekly.

Special inducements to CASH BUYERS.

Sole Retail Agent,
**FULLER, Stationers' Hall,
387 and 389, George-street.**

THE REASON WHY such a vast number of Sewing Machines are sold still, though, as some people say, after they have been used, is that the inventor of the machine thought everyone is supposed to be a mechanic, and that he would have to invent his own machine, put it in his back room or send it to auction to try and sell it, and then look out for a simpler and more recently improved machine.

AUTOMATIC, which, as its name signifies, is self-regulating, is the only machine in which the trouble and annoyance of knotting the thread is entirely obviated. It is adapted to the material sewn and the cotton used. So wonderfully have these knots been eradicated, that it has been found necessary to alter the general estimation, that it has been the cause of the loss of many valuable agents to the sewing machine, with the fast-increasing demand. For full particulars, apply to the **Wells and Gibbs' New Automatic Sewing Machine Dept.**, 432, George-street.

R. T. C. A. N. T. S. DRY
(next door to Macdonald's building, Sydney)
CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY MANUFACTURERS.
IMPORTERS, AND VALUERS.

High-class and Art Furniture of any design made to order.
Painting, China, Bronzes, and Pictures, on Canvas, and Verres.
SALE.
R. T. C. is a Cash Purchaser of Oil Paintings, Water Colour Drawings, and Pictures, on Canvas, Ivory, Enamel, Bone Engravings, China, Bronzes, &c.

N. R. - The Restoration of Paintings, or any work necessary for their preservation, effected by the most cautious and safe method.
FOR SALE, Singer's SEWING-MACHINE. In good order, cheap. **Apply, Henry Dyer, 10, Market-street.**

DRY CARPETS at HORNER'S

C O M P R I S E D
210, Pitt-street.
INTERNAL MANILA AND WILMERS
21-inch rollers, £1 10s; 24-inch rollers, 43s. **Brown-bound rollers**, best sycamore wood.
Packing 2s.
Liberal discount to wholesale buyers.
G. HEBBLEWHITE, 632, George-street east, Sydney.

Building Materials.

A **AMERICAN DOORS,** all sizes; **American Red Doors** and **Fluted in trade like** Boston, Newham, and Co., Sydney.
S L A T E S L A B, Welsh, all thicknesses, 8 feet long & 24 inches wide. **W. CARY, Railway-bridge.**
S L A T E S, best purple Bangor, from 16 x 8 to 24 x 16 mostly ready cut. **W. CARY, Railway-bridge.** **Shed Lead** Galvanized and plain; pure Marble and Stone Chimney-pieces, Regatta Grotto, all at lowest rates. **W. CARY, Railway-bridge.**

P A P E R

W **100 assorted Papers, for TRADE and STOREKEEPERS.**
75 Rain's Land coat, Retaining from 1 to 100 rolls, new patterns and VERY LOW PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
Wholesale and Retail Prices.

H. H. GROTH,
Oil and Colour Store,
314 Georgia street.
N.B.—To Glaziers and the Trade.—5000 Boxes of H. and
Glas, cut, in boxes, at 25¢ per box, for any other house
trade.
INSPECTION INVITED.
REGISTERED GRATES AND BUILDERS' GOODS
at reduced rates. W. C. FALLICK, 234, Pitt-street.
ASPHALTS in any part of the city, is 6¢ per load
delivered. For the same quantity, in bulk, 5¢ per load.
Order received at TIERNEY'S, 47, Oxford-street; or C. KOS, Post
office, Bridge-street, Barry's Alley.
SLATES all kinds, already reduced prices, Marble and
Granite Chimneys, Cornice, Plaster, Zinc, Sheet Lead, &c.
Pipe, Galvanized Iron (plain and corrugated), Iron Pipes, &c.
See list of prices, at TIERNEY'S, 47, Oxford-street.
AMERICAN REDWOOD, 3, 2, 1½, 1, & ¾ inch.
Redwood SHELVING, dressed 1 and 2 sides; Doors, Sash
Mouldings, Architraves, &c.
See list of prices, at TIERNEY'S, 47, Oxford-street.
FIRE BRICKS and **PIRE CLAY** always on hand.
DRAIN PIPES, all sizes, 3 to 24 inch, bends and junction
pipes, &c. See list of prices, at TIERNEY'S, 47, Oxford-street.

CUMBER POLE: Garden, Border, and Paving Tiles. **GOODLIE** & SMITH, 431, George-st., Adelaide.
GALVANIZED IRON: Gutter, and Down Pipes, &c. at reduced rates. **GOODLIE** & SMITH, 431, George-st., Adelaide.
SHINGLES, 100/0, now landing, superior quality. **G. and S. PRELUDY**, 80, Mills, Eskdale-st., Adelaide.
CHEAP Roofing, 4/6, 5/6, 6/6, per hundred. **G. and S. PRELUDY**, Eskdale-st., Adelaide.
HARDWOOD, —15,000 feet, assorted, in one or more lots, cheap. **HEAD & CO.**, Agents, 112, Elizabeth-st., Adelaide.
KAUSTRALIAN PINE, N. Z., 500,000 feet assorted sizes. **J. WASON**, 20, Market St., Adelaide.
J. R. MURPHY AND SONS
 Importers of
 White and Red Lead
 Turpentine
 New and Balled Oils
 Bricks
 Colours for house
 painting
 Plaster, &c.
 Glass (all sizes, cut
 to order)
 Varnishes
 Coloured Paint, ready
 mixed, any shade
 by Ball, Stanes, City, or Suburban.
 Gold and Silver Leaf
 Gold, Silver Brasses
 Plating
 China Glass
 Paints
 Wood Preserving
 Cement, &c.
 &c. &c.

MILLER and HARRISON
 Also Portland Cement
 TIMBER of all descriptions, rough or dressed.
 SHINGLES, lath, palings
 GALVANIZED IRON and GUTTERING
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